

Metropolitan Regions



2004

Among the largest metropolitan regions, the SCAG region experienced higher than average growth in population and jobs but ranked last in per capita income.

Metropolitan Regions

In order to fully assess the progress of Southern California, it is useful to compare the performance of the SCAG region with other large metropolitan regions in the nation.

Currently, there are nine metropolitan regions in the nation with more than 5 million residents (Figure 71). They are also designated by the U.S. Census Bureau as Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Areas (CMSAs). Four are located in the Northeast (New York, Washington, DC, Philadelphia and Boston), two in the Midwest (Chicago and Detroit), one in the South (Dallas) and two in the West (SCAG region and San Francisco Bay Area). In 2003, only two had population exceeding 10 million, the New York region (21.5 million) and

the SCAG region (17.4 million). The other regions had population between 5 and 10 million. Total population in the nine largest metropolitan regions exceeded 87 million in 2003, about 30 percent of the nation's population.

Socio-Economic Indicators

POPULATION GROWTH

Between 2000 and 2003, among the nine largest metropolitan regions, the SCAG region achieved the largest population increase of approximately 900,000 people. Southern California also experienced the 3rd highest growth rate (5.4 percent) following Dallas (8.2 percent) and Boston (5.8 percent).

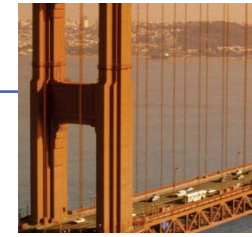
Figure 71
Population by Metropolitan Region (000)

Rank	Metropolitan Region Name	Population		Population Increase	
		2000	2003	2000-2003 Number	% Change
1	New York – Northern New Jersey – Long Island, NY – NJ – CT – PA CMSA	21,199.9	21,507.0	307.4	1.5%
2	SCAG Region*	16,516.0	17,411.9	896.0	5.4%
3	Chicago – Gary – Kenosha, IL – IN – WI CMSA	9,157.5	9,393.7	236.1	2.6%
4	Washington – Baltimore, DC – MD – VA – WV CMSA	7,608.0	7,985.5	377.4	5.0%
5	San Francisco – Oakland – San Jose, CA CMSA	7,039.4	7,098.0	58.7	0.8%
6	Philadelphia – Wilmington – Atlantic City, PA – NJ – DE – MD CMSA	6,188.5	6,287.5	99.0	1.6%
7	Boston – Worcester – Lawrence, MA – NH – ME – CT CMSA	5,819.1	6,158.3	339.2	5.8%
8	Dallas – Fort Worth, TX CMSA	5,221.8	5,652.1	430.3	8.2%
9	Detroit – Ann Arbor – Flint, MI CMSA	5,456.5	5,516.1	59.7	1.1%
Total		84,206.6	87,010.4	2,803.8	3.3%

*The SCAG region includes Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino and Ventura Counties. With the exception of Imperial, the other five counties belong to the Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA).

** For specific counties included in each CMSA above, please see the Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2003.

Source: Data in 2000 is based on the 2000 Census, and data in 2003 is based on the Census July 1, 2003 estimates.

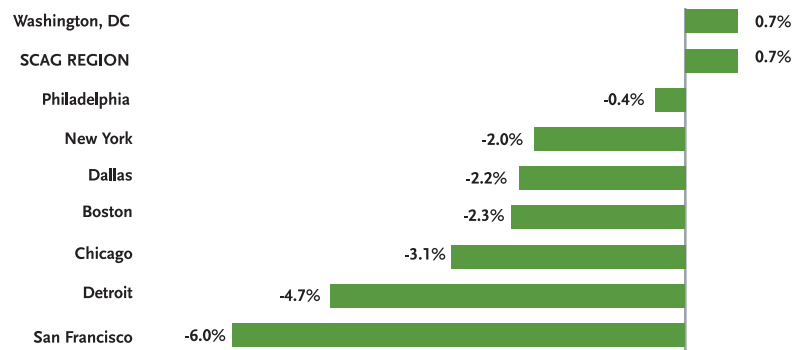


EMPLOYMENT GROWTH

Between 2000 and 2002, the SCAG and the Washington, DC regions were the only two regions achieving job growth among the nine largest metropolitan regions in the nation. During this period, the San Francisco Bay Area lost close to a quarter million jobs (or 6 percent). In addition, the New York region, significantly impacted by the September 11 terrorist attack, also lost more than 200,000 jobs (or 2 percent) during the two-year period.

Figure 72

Total Payroll Jobs by Metropolitan Region
(Percent Change During 2000 - 2002)



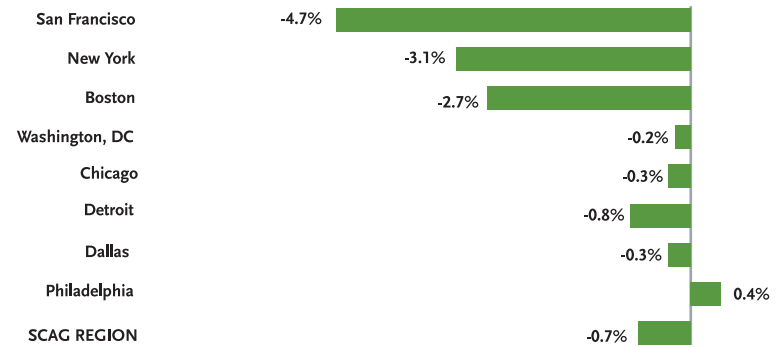
Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

AVERAGE PAYROLL PER JOB

In 2002 (the most current data available), the average payroll per job in the region decreased slightly by 0.7 percent from 2001 after adjusting for inflation. Among the nine largest metropolitan regions in the nation, the SCAG region ranked 5th in the percentage change of average payroll per job from 2001 to 2002. In 2002, the San Francisco Bay Area suffered a sharp decline of 4.7 percent in its average payroll per job, following a 8.6 percent decline in the previous year.

Figure 73

Average Payroll Per Job by Metropolitan Region
(Percent Change during 2001-2002)*



*With inflation adjustment based on the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

In 2002, the SCAG region ranked last in average payroll per job at about \$39,500 among the nine largest metropolitan regions. Despite the 13 percent decline in average payroll per job from 2000 to 2002, the San Francisco Bay Area continued to have the highest average payroll per job at \$51,730 followed by New York. It is interesting to note that the nine regions fall into three tiers as to their average payroll per job. The first tier includes the San Francisco Bay Area and New York regions with average payrolls per job at approximately \$50,000 or above. The second tier includes Boston and Washington, DC regions with average payrolls per job at approximately \$45,000. The third tier includes Chicago, Detroit, Dallas, Philadelphia and the SCAG region with average payrolls per job at approximately \$40,000.

Figure 74
Average Payroll Per Job by Metropolitan Region, 2002



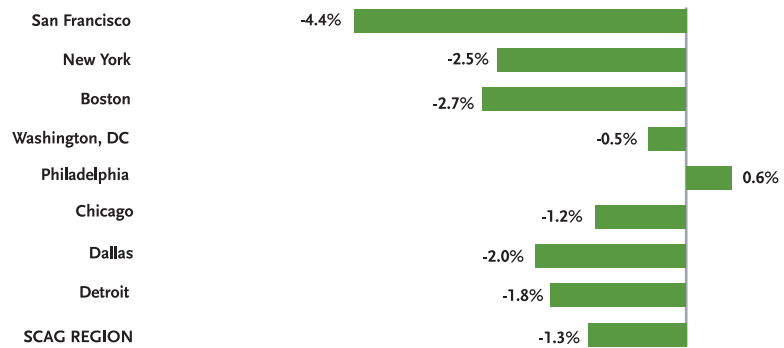
Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

INCOME

In 2002 (the most current data available), per capita personal income in the region decreased slightly by 1.3 percent from 2001 after adjusting for inflation. The San Francisco Bay Area suffered a sharp decline of 4.4 percent in its per capita personal income. Changes in per capita income generally followed the pattern of changes in average payroll per job.

Data on per capita personal income in 2003 are still not available and are scheduled to be released in May 2005 by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis. However, estimates made by university researchers indicate that the region's per capita income would show little change from its 2002 level.

Figure 75
Per Capita Personal Income by Metropolitan Region
(Percent Change during 2001-2002)*

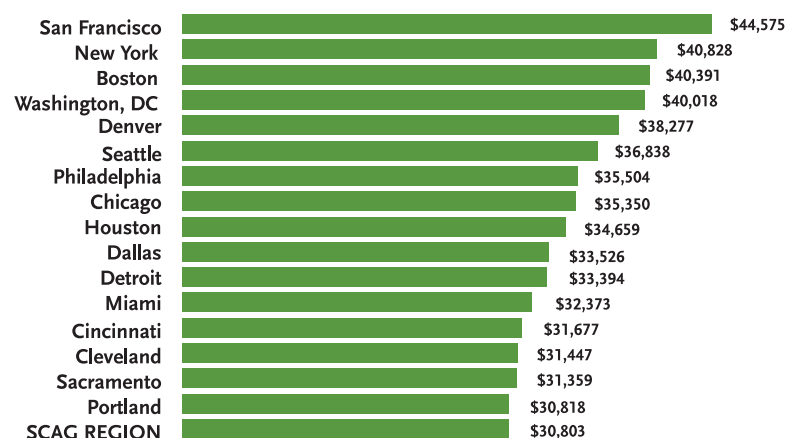


*With inflation adjustment based on the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Among the 17 largest metropolitan regions in the nation, the SCAG region ranked last in terms of per capita income in 2002 and is expected to remain there in 2003 (after dropping from the 4th highest in 1970 to 7th highest in 1990, to 16th place in 2000). In 2002, the Miami region overtook the SCAG region in per capita income ranking primarily because of the inclusion of the wealthier Palm Beach County.

Figure 76
Per Capita Income by Metropolitan Region, 2002

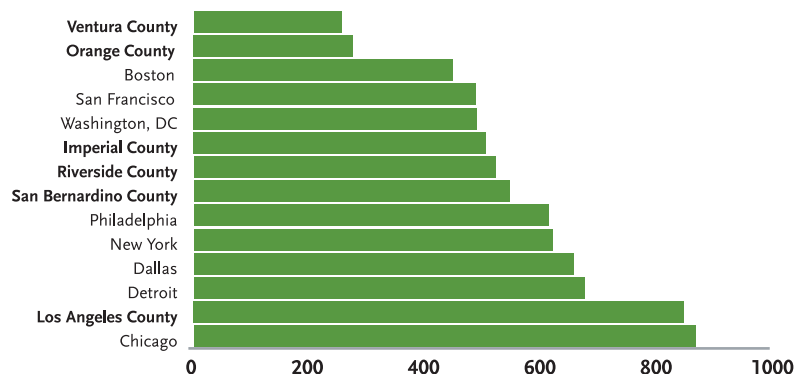


Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

CRIME

Violent crime rates in Los Angeles County, though reduced by a half since 1990, were the second highest in large metropolitan areas in the nation following Chicago. Orange and Ventura counties had substantially lower violent crime rates than most large metropolitan areas.

Figure 77
Violent Crimes by Metropolitan Area, 2003
(Per 100,000 Population)



*Based on Metropolitan Statistical Area unless noted otherwise.
Chicago data is based on Cook County data.

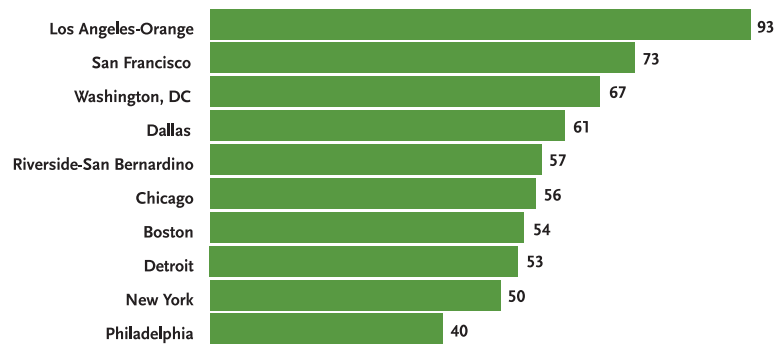
Source: FBI 2003 Uniform Crime Report; Illinois State Police 2003 Uniform Crime Report

Transportation

HIGHWAY CONGESTION

In 2002, people traveling on the roadways in Los Angeles /Orange counties experienced a total of 93 hours of delay per person, the highest among the metropolitan areas in the nation. Nevertheless, between 1992 and 2002, annual delay per person stayed almost unchanged in Los Angeles/Orange

Figure 78
Annual Hours of Delay per Traveler by
Metropolitan Area, 2002

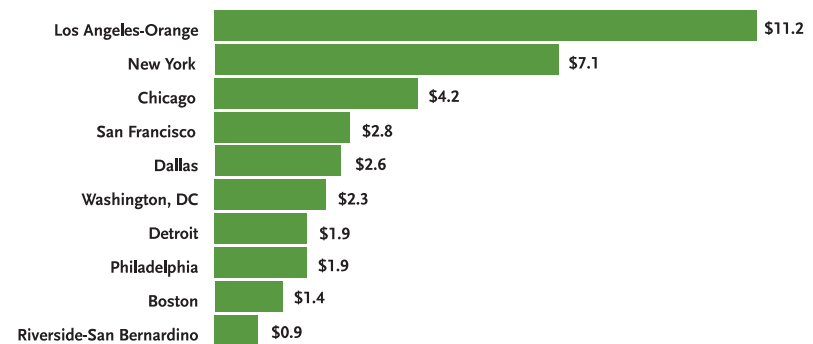


Source: Texas Transportation Institute

counties while increasing significantly in other large metropolitan areas. In the Inland Empire, travelers experienced a total of 57 hours of delay per person in 2002, the fifth highest among the metropolitan areas in the nation.

In 2002, total cost incurred due to congestion in the SCAG region was more than \$12 billion, significantly higher than any other metropolitan area in the nation.

Figure 79
Total Congestion Cost by Metropolitan Region, 2002
(Billion Dollars)



*Includes the costs from delay as well as additional fuels used.

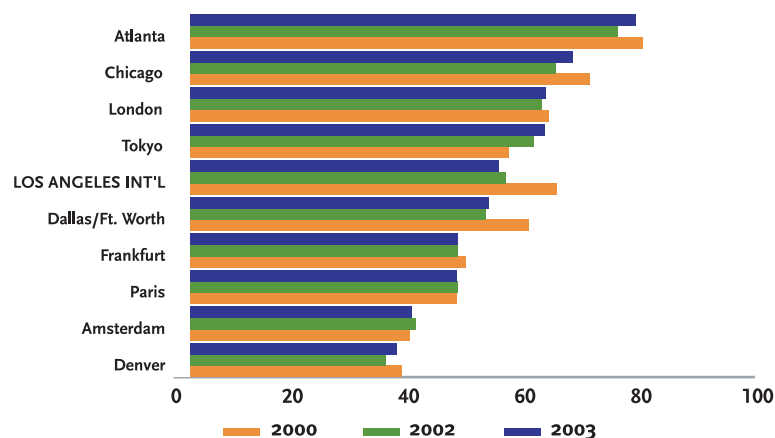
Source: Texas Transportation Institute

AIRPORTS

In 2003, among the ten largest airports in the world, LAX ranked 5th in passenger traffic behind Atlanta, Chicago, London and Tokyo. Between 2000 and 2002, all the largest U.S. airports were negatively impacted by the September 11, 2001 terrorist attack and the national recession as reflected in the declines of their total annual passengers. During this period, LAX was impacted the most with its ranking dropping

Figure 80

Top 10 Passenger Airports in the World
(Total Passengers in Millions)



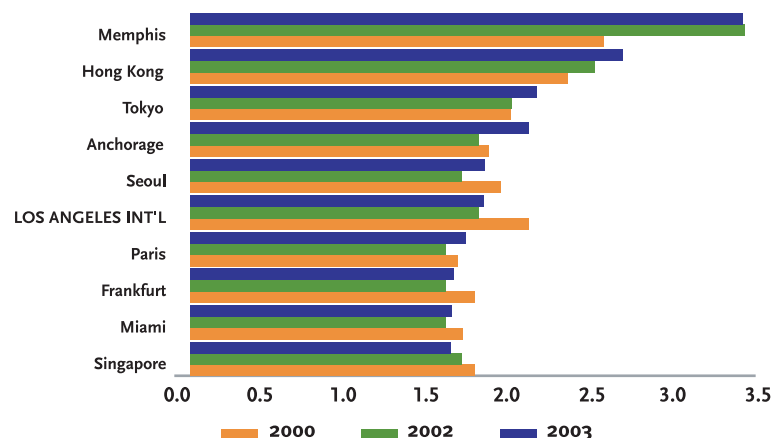
Source: Airports Council International

from the 3rd place in 2000 to 5th place in 2002. In 2003, all the largest U.S. airports experienced some recovery with the exception of LAX.

LAX was the 6th largest international cargo airport in 2003. In 2000, LAX ranked 3rd and has since been overtaken by Tokyo, Anchorage and Seoul in total cargo volume.

Figure 81

Top 10 Cargo Airports in the World
(Cargo Volumes in Million Metric Tons)



Source: Airports Council International

